Germinating Giants

Project Learning Tree Activity #66

Program of Studies

Science:

- S-P-LS-3 (Organisms have different structures that serve different functions. These structures are used to sort organisms into groups.)
- S-P-LS-4 (Students will understand that organisms resemble their parents.)
- S-4-LS-3 (Organisms have different structures that serve different functions. These structures are used to sort organisms into groups.)
- S-4-LS-4 (Students will understand that organisms resemble their parents.)
- S-5-LS-1(Recognize the relationship between structure and function at all levels of organization (e.g., organ systems, whole organisms, ecosystems).)

Math:

- M-P-GM-26 (Compare and measure length and weight of familiar objects in nonstandard (e.g., shoe lengths, rocks) and standard units (e.g., inches, pounds).)
- M-P-GM-30 (Students will compare and measure size (e.g., large/small), length/width, temperature, and mass with nonstandard and standard units.)
- M-6-GM-2 (Students will read and use measurement tools (e.g., rulers, scales).)
- M-6-GM-4 (Students will estimate, compare, and convert units of measures for length, weight/mass, and volume/capacity within the U.S. customary system and within the metric system.)

Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-3.1.3 (Each plant or animal has structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction. For example, humans have distinct body structures for walking, holding, seeing, and talking.)
- SC-E-3.2.1(Plants and animals have life cycles that include the beginning of life, growth and development, reproduction, and death. The details of a life cycle are different for different organisms.)
- SC-E-3.2.2 (Plants and animals closely resemble their parents at some time in their life cycle. Some characteristics (e.g., the color of flowers, the number of appendages) are passed to offspring. Other characteristics are learned from interactions with the environment such as the ability to ride a bicycle, and these cannot be passed on to the next generation.)
- SC-M-3.1.1 (Living systems at all levels of organization demonstrate the complementary nature of structure and function. Important levels of organization for structure and function include cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms (e.g., bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, animals), and ecosystems.)
- SC-M-3.2.1(All organisms must be able to obtain and use resources, grow, reproduce, and maintain stable internal conditions while living in a constantly changing external environment.)
- SC-M-3.3.1 (Reproduction is a characteristic of all living systems and is essential to the continuation of every species. Some organisms reproduce asexually, others reproduce sexually. In species that reproduce sexually, including humans and plants, male and female sex cells carrying genetic information unite to begin the development of a new individual.)

Math:

- MA-E-2.2.5 (Use nonstandard and standard units to measure weight, length, perimeter, area (figures that can be divided into rectangular shapes), and angles.)
- MA-E-2.2.9 (Use measurements to describe and compare attributes of objects.)
- MA-M-2.2.4 (Estimate measurements in standard units.)